TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 20, 1849.

We copy the following important official document on the New York Herald. Tigre island, it is said, is

having been without instructions, either in writing or private "conversations," and as having been probably know the character or conditions of the alleged cesde any treaty with Honduras, though we are aware se made with the State of Nicaragua, and in fact that the these treaties are so connected that they cannot well separated. Without the interests and rights acquired Mr. Hise's treaty to the outlet of the Oceanic canal on e eastern or Atlantic side of the continent, (the mouth the river San Juan de Nicaragua,) Tigre island will, presume, be of little advantage to us. It may afford us means of obstructing, and perhaps preventing, Great tain from constructing the canal and controlling it, or of ining her to acceede to an arrangement by which britain and the United States, in fraud of Nicaragua and of Honduras, may secure the canal for their own use, idealing to those two feeble States the terms upon which they must permit the unjust encroachment and usurpation the mouth of the river San Juan de Nicaragua is claimed by Great Britain to belong to the Indian Mosquito King George Frederick Augustus Clarence Sambo Jamosa; and the English settlement or colony of Greytown, near minions; and Great Britain claims to be in possession the region called Bluefields, extending northwardly long the coast, and of the Mosquito country still farther orth, as the ally and protector of his cinnamon-colored ans culotte Majesty. It is this impudent "pretension" of sas culotte Majesty. It is this impudent "pretension" of the British Crown which we have urged should, under the Monroe and Polk declaration, be resisted at all hazards, and to the last extremity. The course and conduct of Great British towards Nicaragua has been a series of flagrant outrages and usurpations. She has instigated the savages, headed by her royal ally, King Jamosa, to the most revolting atrocities upon the whites—to the conflagration of entire villages, and the massacre of their inhabitants. An article from the London Journal of Commerce—of which we give extracts to day—admits all this. Great Britain seized upon the favorable opportunity afforded in 1847, while the United States were engaged in the war with Mexico, to effect her designs. She foresaw that the Nicaragua Oceanic canal, as well as she Panama pass and the Tehuantepec pass, would then become of immense importance to this country. True to her instinctive jealousy and fear of this country and of its progress and prospecity, she set on foot intrigues to prevent the United States from inducing Mexico to grant the right of way and right to build a railroad or canal across the ishmus of Tehuantepec, and with the aid of the British house of Manning, MeIntdeh & Co., in Mexico, she was successful in defeating our wishes. Her intrigues in relation to the Panama route, and to prevent this country from acquiring control of it, have been manifest to all who have watched her course. Who does not remember her conduct with respect to Texas prior to its annex.

I Leon to inform you that the listed States have received important concessions from Honduras in Central Annexica.

Leon de Nicaragua, Sept. 28, 1859.

Six: I have the honor to inform you that the lead to the United States of North America, has been cated to the United States of California; she forest with the worse to requise ordered in the condition and content of the previous and the propagation of the propagation in the thing wordered in the vestern islands and coasts of Honduras, which will the British Crown which we have urged should, under the Monroe and Polk declaration, be resisted at all hazards, and to the last extremity. The course and conber her conduct with respect to Texas prior to its annex-stion to the United States, adopted to defeat that measure? and who is not apprized of her present attitude with re-spect to Cuba, and its acquisition by this country by

the privilege merely of cutting logwood and mahogany was allowed, under certain restrictions, to certain of her subjects. This and her alliance with the savage Jamose, was allowed, under certain restrictions, to certain of her subjects. This and her alliance with the savage Jamosa, manufactured by her into a King of Mosquito, is the substratum of all her claims in that region. Upon this she seeks to make settlements, establish colonies, and exercise sovereign rights! Upon this she seeks to control the coatlet of the Oceanic canst into the Caribbean sea, and to forbid the United States to use or enjoy it, except apon terms to be dictated by her, or her Indian ally, King Jamosa! This is all the justification for the feeble republican State of Nicaragua. The designs the feeble republican State of Nicaragua. The designs and motives of Great Britain are to check the United States, and especially to embarrass and obstruct our intercourse with our territories on the Pacific. She seeks ate us as far as she can from Oregon and California. There are those who believe that her successful intrigues with respect to Tehuantepec are of much deeper mjury to this country in their results than if she succeeds in the accomplishment of her designs as to Panama and Nicaragua. They contend that the Tehuantepec route is decidedly the most preferable. It certainly possesses the decidedly the most preferable. It certainly possesses the advantage of being shorter by more than a thousand miles. It is said, also, that it is more defensible by the United States than either of the other routes, and that in times of war the exclusive use of it by us as a channel of communication could readily be secured. It is urged that the United States and Mexico, being together possessed of the entire country surrounding the Gulf of Mexico, could jointly, if they should find it expedient, and as they would have the right now to do, declare that gulf a mare clausum as to the whole world, except on such terms and conditions as the two governments might prescribe, and thus effectually secure the benefits of the communication to themselves. It is true that Chagres and the outlet of the San Juan de Nicaragua are both, from their contiguity to Jannaica and the Windward islands, greatly exposed, and could be more readily assailed directly from the other side of the Atlantic than could Tehuantepec; but we have no dread of the power of England or France on land or the sea, or in assailing either point; and this confederacy is able, if needs be, to encounter them both united, not be blind to the sinister designs of Great Britain. She

the London Journal of Commerce. Our statesmen should

not be blind to the sinister designs of Great Britain. She

prejudice our interests in the Pacific, or add to her power

sessions there in time of war. The mainroe and Polk declaration is all that is

State of Yucatan, under the pretext of protecting the

We have warned the American people that we had good reason to apprehend that Mr. Clayton was prepared to sacrifice them by the abandonment of that declaration, and by not resisting the unfounded pretensions of Great Britain we have alluded to. While we are abused as slanlering Mr. Clayton in this, what do we see? Mr. Clayton, American Secretary of State, and his organ, openly de 'IMPRUDENT," and contending it should be repudiated! They seek by falsification to find an excuse for the intended moral treason of its abandonment in the course of Mr. Polk, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. McLane, Mr. Hayne, and (proh pudor?) Mr. Rives, on the Panama mission in 1826.
They thus sustain, aid, uphold, and maistain the Barrish
pretensions, and cannot justly complain, if hereafter, in
punishment for the slander of this press as being a "forreign organ," because it has disapproved of Mr. Clayton silly displays beretofore, we should style the one the British Secretary of State for the United States, and the other the British minor organ. Certainly the British minister could not desire to be better served than he is in the attacks of both the Secretary and his organ upon the Monroe and Polk declaration. That an American statesman should thus act, is passing strange; it is lamentable, disgraceful. That he is not able to distinguish between the transcendental Panama project, "so sublime that it was ridiculous," and the plain practical question now presented as to the British pretensions in Nicaragua af-fecting our interests in an eminent degree, and calling for the enforcement of the Monroe and Polk declaration, makes only apology! And what an apology! Really, our pride as an American is humiliated conduct presents.

(Correspondence of the New York Herald.) (Correspondence of the New York Herald.)

LEON DE NICARAGUA, Oct. 12, 1849.

Highly important from Honduras.—Treaty between the United States and Honduras.—Cession of Tigre Island.—Designs of the British frustrated.

signs of the British frustrated.

Having recently become acquainted with certain movements of an important character having been going on for some time past, in which he United States are deeply interested, I avail myself of an opportunity which presents itself to make you acquainted with them.

Mr. Squier, the United States charge to the Central American republics, having received information of the intention of the English to seize the island of Tigre, belonging to Honduras, and commanding the entire Pacific coast, negotiated a treaty with Honduras, the terms of which have not transpired, but it is inferred from the following circular addressed to the various foreign legations and other officials in Central America, that the United States have received important concessions from Honduras:

gress.

I hear, also, that the same midister has sent to the government a detailed memoir upon the practicability of the proposed canal; which will also probably be placed before Congress.

MENTOR.

Since writing the foregoing, we have seen the resty! But a few months since, her troops from the Balize of Honduras made an incursion into the Mexican

Intelligencer of yesterday, containing the following from the New York Tribune. It states that Mr. Squier concluded the treaty ceding Tigre island. It is presumed, therefore, as his authority is not disavoused whites against the insurrectionary savages commanded sumed, therefore, as his authority is not disacoved by Jacinto Pat, but really to get a foothold in the counand mahogany, and in a few years will lay claim to it as their own. The conduct of Great Britain with respect to the coast between Cape Cartoche and the isthmus of Darien is founded in aggression and outrage. She pretends to have sovereign rights on the coast of Honduras and Mosquito, and over Bluefields and a Capton's intractions, and that Mr. Hise's treaties are certainly repudiated. We predict that the Secretary and his compatriots in the cabinet will be found utterly incompetents to the duty of unravelling the skein they have entangled to gratify party preindices. and established the AMERICAN DECLARATION of 1823; and with its growing inertia, paralysis, and final dissolution when by the very terms of those treaties all sovereign if we are to have a serious contest with Great Britain, as matters now indicate, let it be for the great principle then and barbarous butcheries in ill-fated Hungary. Her con-

LEON DE NICARAGUA, Oct. 19, 1849.

isfaction of the population.

I do not know that I can better convey to you an idea of the spirit which animates this government and people than by translating a passage from the address to the Chamber of Don Sebastian Salinas, the minister of foreign relations:

"The identity of principles and interests between ourselves and the great sister republic of the United States of North America must some day units the two countries in the most intimate bonds of fraternity and metual-advantage. The American continental spirit cannot be indifferent to European pretensions over our territory. Hence it follows that our relations with that republic have been drawn closer by the strongest ites between the two countries, both with regard to commercial and political interests. To realize this, a company of responsible persons has concluded with our government, under the influence of that nation, a contract for the opening of the inter-oceanic ship canal," &c.

You will notice from the above that this government is

fry-We are gratified to learn that Doctor Gabor Napheg the Hungarian gentleman whom we mentioned on Sat day last, has purchased a piece of ground in this city for purpose of opening a public botanical garden. Doc Naphegyi also proposes to give exhibitions with the mic scope and hydro-oxygen gas, and to deliver lectures chemistry during the approaching session of Congressituat that the citizens of Washington and the visitors to city during the winter will extend to him that encourament which we are sure he merits. should not be allowed by treaty stipulation—we should not acknowledge—any rights claimed by her which may

the European mails, enables us to lay before our readers additional details of the intelligence brought by that

The two most important events which have occurred

in Europe since the previous arrival, are the dissolution incing that memorable declaration as "UNTENABLE" of the French ministry, and the retreat of the Russian Czar from his arrogant demand upon Turkey for the extradition of the Hungarian refugees.

The act of the French President, Louis Napoleon,

requiring the resignation of his cabinet, seems to have excited much sensation in the political circles of both Paris and London, and has given the public some new views with regard to his character. By some speculators upon po-litical events, it is regarded as an evidence of his determination ultimately to assume supreme power. How that may be, time alone can unfold. But, on perusing his message to the National Assembly announcing the ssolution of the ministry, we find a very satisfactory reason assigned for the act; which is, that his cabine was composed of discordant materials, which could not coalesce and harmonize. It seems he had tried the experiment of bringing into his councils men representing In this he found himself mistaken—they could not agree and desiring that his cabinet should be a unit, dismissed them, and called others about him, who may seess more congeniality of opinion. That, at least, is ostensible reason of the change. What the real reason may be, and what are the covert designs of the French President, the future only can reveal. The dissolution of a cabinet would cause but little sensation in this country. Certainly it would be one of the last indications of a revolution in this government. The French eral system of policy in the management of the external He appears to be determined to adhere to the policy intiated in his Ney letter with regard to Rome, and thus to redeem in some measure the blistering infamy which at-taches to the French name for its monstrous and revolting treatment of a sister republic, invoked into being by its own treacherous example, and founded upon the very principle to which the republic of France itself owes its existence, viz: the voice of the people.

We trust that the most favorable view of these events

may be confirmed by time, and that France will ultiname. And that such will be the result. we have strong hopes, if she can preserve her internal tranquillity for a few years longer. She has established the principle of universal suffrage, the great instrument of reform, far more potent than the cannon and the sword. Seven mil-lions of Frenchmen can now express their sovereign will changes and reforms prescribed by liberty and law; and and act in accordance with its dictates, their experiment of a republic will be successful, and will command the

peror of Russia has finally come to the determination no to press upon Turkey his demand for the delivery to him and to Austria of the Hungarian patriots. The lives of those unfortunate men are therefore safe, and the world is spared the horrors and calamities of a general European war. In this conclusion, the Emperor Nicholas has taken counsel of his fears instead of his real purposes. Although it is one of the leading objects of Russian policy to possess Constantinople, a design which has been handed down from Czar to Czar, sees that the event is inevitable in the tempt to hasten it, if such attempt must be made at the expense of a war with France and England. He sees what the whole world sees, that the old nations Europe are every day becoming more and more effete and decrepit, while his own empire, now in the vigor of lusty youth, is just beginning to develop its terrific moral and physical energies; and he feels that the time is not fa own country so strong, that their opposition to the policy of the latter will not be an obstacle worthy of regard when the appropriate season comes for carrying it out. Their neglect to resist his interference in the affairs of Hungary is an evidence of the decline of the power and influence

with civilized and Christian nations. For cold-blooder and atrocious barbarity, she exceeds all other nation ernment that thus facts the moral sense as well as the sympathies of mankind at defiance, should be her-self expelled from all association or intercourse with civilized communities. Christian nations should no more think of holding diplomatic intercourse with her than they do with savages.

The Roman question seems to verge a little nearer to a solution. If the intelligence that the Pope is to return to the Eternal City under the protection of Spanish bayo-nets be true, we apprehend scenes but little less revolting to humanity than those which are now occurring in Hun gary, under the auspices of the butchers of Austria. His Holiness will probably go back with feelings prejudiced and embittered against his late subjects, which will, un der the rule of his subordinate priests, develop then selves in acts of wanton cruelty and sanguinary revenge Hence Rome, we fear, is destined to be the theatre bloody proscriptions, incarcerations, and banishments.

Truly, "law and order" have triumphed in Europe

conservatism is in the ascendant; red republicanism has been put down, and red monarchy, crimsoned all over with the blood of the people, reigns supreme.

Mr. Thomas Fitnam, Superintendent of the Peniter tiary, has sent us a communication denying the charge made by one of our New York correspondents, in rela-tion to his seeking employment of ex-Postmaster Gene-ral Johnson, under the threat that, if he were not grati fied, he would turn against the administration of Mr ed in becoming language, we should have admitted it into our columns, coupled with the statement that if he, Fitnam, did abandon Mr. Polk's administration before the Mexican war, his friends, during that war, urged his tration, and he was employed temporarily as recommended to the Commissioner as a good and reliable democrat. We do not, however, think that his displeasure, or his threatened opposition, would have the least weight against any administration.

We are happy to state that among the members of Congress who have arrived in Washington is that sterling democrat and estimable gentleman, the Hon. S. W. Inge, of Alabama.

Col. A. P. Hayne, of South Carolina, the friend companion-in-arms of General Jackson, has arrived in the city and taken rooms at Mrs. Ulrich's. ent of the Pennsylvanian,

The friends of M. de Tocqueville say that Mr. Clayton's letters were entirely uncalled for; that Mr. Clayton knew unofficially, that M. Pousein was to be recalled at the time

they were written.

If the rumor in Paris, alluded to by the cor of the Pennsylvanian, is true, it appears that Mr. Clay

ton knew that M. Poussin was not in favor with the when he (Mr. Clayton) dismissed him, and wrote his per and mock-heroic letter to M. de Tocqueville.

Many other circumstances, occurring in this country, conspire to verify and confirm the truth of the statement of the correspondent of the Pennsylvanian. When Mr. Clayton came to the conclusion to dismiss M. Poussin, the organs in his interest at once fell to denouncing the latter as a "red republican;" and many of them asserted that consequently no danger could possibly result to this country from his dismissal. They asserted, also, that his place would be immediately filled by another.

Another class of papers and certain letterseld out a different impression as to the effect which the xpulsion of the French minister would have upon the overnment of France. The information of his dismissa vas first given to the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, the personal organ of Mr. Clayton, and published in that paper in advance of its general promulgation to the public. The correspondence was laid before the public with all the solemnity of a declaration of war. In fact, war was anticipated by this confidential organ of the Secretary as an almost inevita-ble result of the action of the cabinet. Another paper in New York, also in the confidence of the Secretary, (the New York Courier and Enquirer,) had the same early information, and, like its Philadelphia condjutor, attempted to alarm the country with its bellicose fustian

nd rhodomontade.

The result of this warlike gasconade, and the tended apprehensions of a serious denouement of the French difficulty, was to intimidate the holders of the national stocks, and to cause a fall in their prices of two or three per cent. A large amount changed hands. The timid, who gave credence to the assertions and warlike intimations of the organ's of the Secretary of State, sold out, and bolder operators, probably cognizant of the true state of things, purchased. Soon the real state of the case was made known, the public apprehensions vere allayed, stocks rose, the sellers were duped, and

were allayed, stocks rose, the sellers were duped, and the purchasers made fortunes.

Now, if the statement of the correspondent of the Pennsylvanian is true, Mr. Clayton knew that M. Poussin would be recalled before he dismissed him, and therefore he knew that there could be no possible danger of war from the act. Yet, if the stories circulating in Paris were well founded in fact, he permitted these false impressions to go forth to the public, by which many were deceived and cheated out of their money, while others gained. How can he reconcile such conduct to those high principles of public morality which should ever control a functionary of the government in the discharge of his duties? How can be satisfy the American people for his participation in such

inesse and legerdemain?

We express the voice of every honest man when we say that these acts of the Secretary of State should be explained. If he knew that M. Poussin had been or was to be recalled at the time he dismissed him, and thereupon authorized or countenanced the course which his confi-dential organs pursued in the matter, in order to enable his friends to speculate in the public stocks, or to get a little credit for himself for the boldness with which he defied the French government when he secretly knew there was no danger, his conduct was culpable in the extreme. It is therefore due to the character of Mr. Clayton, as well as to the American people, that this affair should be fully explained and cleared up. If it is not, with the charge of the Pennsylvanian's correspondent staring him in the face as a fact admitted by his silence, we do not see how he can escape the severest animadversion from the public, if Congress shall fail to look into the matter. We hope that he will be able to show that the state-

ent is an error.

We find the following paragraph in relation to the private secretary of General Taylor, in a late Pittsburg

Morning Post:

Col. Bliss appears to be a sensible gentleman. At Washington the bitter whigs complain "that, but for Bliss, the d-d locofocos would be swept out a little faster; and that sometimes he interposes to save a poor office-holder on the eve of being turned out by Ewing or Collamer, to starve with his helpless family."

If we are correctly informed with regard to the political sentiments and conduct of Col. Bliss, the white-

whigs" in this city have no cause of complaint against him; nor have we ever heard that they do complain of him for keeping "locofocos" in office. If they have complained of him for that cause, we have every reason believe that their complaints are utterly groundless.

The truth of history requires that we should apprize our democratic friends at a distance, that they have nothing to hope nor expect from the clemency or magnanimity of Colonel Bliss. Here, it is universally believed that he is neither a friend to them no to their cause. His position near General Taylo is a confidential one; and the whole country know that the General is deeply indebted to Colonel B. pen for his fame and his present office, and that the latter has great influence over him. Yet that influence has never, to our knowledge, been exerted in favor of democracy nor of democrats. On the contrary, it is believed that he is deeply hostile to both; and if rumor peaks the truth, letters are on file in one or more of the epartments in this city, written and signed by Cot. Bliss, merending the removal of democrats from office, and the appointment of whigs to their places. If we are in error in this statement, we shall be glad to correct it.

near General Taylor, and is known to possess so great a personal influence over him, and so long as he is the give him the credit of befriending them or their policy. We believe there is no man in the United States more bitterly hostile to democratic principles, and those who advocate them, than General Taylor; and we have no reason to believe that Colonel Bliss is any more favorhe has done nothing to prevent. But we are confiden

nond de Armas, to be receiver of public moneys a leans, Louisiana, vice Henry W. Palfrey, removed son Wren, to be register of the land office at Au fississippi, vice John S. Howze, resigned.

The Hon. P. Soulé, United States senator from this St. who returned from Europe in the stramer Europa, has rived in this city. His many friends will rejoice to let that he is in excellent health.

from the Pittsburg Morning Post that Leck; dicted for a libel by the grand jury of Alleghany county, on the charge of pronouncing the report of Gen. Taylor's speech delivered in that city last summer a caricature. We know of nothing more reprehensible than the institution of this suit against the editor of the Post. It be trays the bitter and vindictive hostility of the adherent of Taylorism to the organs of the democracy, and their

tution of this suit against the editor of the Post. It be trays the bitter and vindictive hostility of the adherents of Taylorisms to the organs of the democracy, and their disposition to revive the scenes and practices of the old sedition law. Let them pursue this course if they prefer; they will only pluage an administration already condemed by the people into an abyas of popular dislikes, and the profound.

But we anticipate much amusement out of this prosecution. Mr. Harper will, of course, produce the best will be the testimony of General Taylor, J. H. Clay Mudd, and such other dignitaries of the whig party as a were present on the occasion. It being a criminal offence, Mr. Harper should have the power to compel the General to attend the trial in person. If not, he will require him to attend the trial in person. If not, he will require him to attend the trial in person. If not, he will require him to attend the trial in person. If not, he will require him to attend the trial in person. If not, he will require him to attend the trial in person. If not, he will require him to attend the trial in person. If not, he will require him to attend the trial in person. If not, he will require him to attend the trial in person will be successful to attend the trial in person. If not, he will require him to attend the trial in person. If not, he will require him to attend the trial in person. If not, he will require him to attend the trial in person. If not, he will require him to attend the trial in person. If not, he will require him to attend the trial in person. If not, he will require him to attend the trial in person. If not, he will require him to attend the trial in person. If not, he will require him to attend the trial in person. If not, he will require him to attend the trial in person. If not, he will require him to attend the trial in person. If not, he will require him to attend the trial in person. If not, he will require him to attend the trial in person. If not, he will require him to attend the trial

New York Election.

From the Albany Argus, Nov. 17.

THE RESULT.—The official returns from Delaware settle beyond doubt, if any really existed, the election of the following judicial and State officers:

Freeborn G. Jewett, Judge of the Court of Appeals.
Levi S. Chatfield, Attorney General.
Frederick Follett, Canal Commissioner.
Darius Clark, Inspector of State Prisons.
Washington Hunt, Comptroller.
Christopher Morgan, Secretary of State.
Alvah Hunt, Treasurer.
Hezekiah C. Seymour, State Engineer and Surveyor.
Four democrats and four whigs.

THE JUDICIARY.—The following are elected judges of the supreme court for eight years:
John W. Brown in the second district.
Henry Hogeboom in the third.
Frederick W. Hubbard in the fifth.
William H. Shankland in the sixth.
William Mitchell in the first.
Daniel Cady in the fourth.
Thomas A. Johnson in the seventh.
James G. Hoyt in the eighth.
Four democrats and four whigs.
The Senate stands 15 democrats and 17 whigs.

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Whig majority in the Senate, two.
Democratic majority in the Assembly, two.
On joint ballot, a tie.
This, with a tie on the State officers, and a tie on t judges of the supreme court, makes a tie all round.
That the democracy of the State have made a beg ning towards achieving the complete ascendency whi is in store for them, there can be no doubt. Knowi is in store for them, there can be no doubt. Knowi their strength, and profiting by the lesson which the sult impresses on them, they cannot fail to reach the true position, practically, and in due time. The State thoroughly democratic—as it has been for a long series years, with few and brief intervals of whig misrule. I united upon the old and well recognised platform, democracy of the State have only to will it, to march feward to victory.



Divorce in Connecticut.—A clerical gentleman of Hartlord attended the House of Representatives last sprint to read prayers, and being politely requested to remain seated near the Speaker during the debate, he found him self the spectator of an unmarrying process so alien this own vocation, and so characteristic of the legislatur of Connecticut, that the result was the following:

IMPROMPTU

IMPROMPTU

Addressed by a Priest to the Legislature of Connecticut.

"For cut-ting all connect-ions famed Connect-i-cut is fairly named! I twain connect in one, but you Cut those whom I connect in two. Each Legislature seems to say, What you CONNECT-I CUT away."—Calendar. WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONEMENT OFFICE,

Best out | SOMEN BORKER

EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.

BALTHORE, Nov. 19—5 p. m.

The New Orleans explosion—House of Refuge—Interments—
Destructive fires.—The markets, &c.

No detailed account has yet come to hand of the awfulexplosion at New Orleans of the steamer Louisiana. Muchanxiety is manifested by those having friends travelling in
the South and southwest to obtain a list of the names of the

The next out diage of sea respectively.

There is not the slightest doubt that this was all the work of an incendiary, as no fire had been in any of the buildings destroyed for some time.

Major Robert Leslie, esq., one of our most estimable citizens and brigade major of the First Light Division, died this

zons and brigade major of the First Light Division, then the morning.

The MARKETS.—In the Baltimore market this morning, there were sales of a few hundred barrels of Howard street flour at \$4.93\frac{1}{2}, less the drayage; the market is dull, and closes at \$4.87\frac{1}{2} a \$4.93\frac{1}{2} asked, without buyers; not much doing in City Mills. Sales of wheat at 105 a 105 cents for prime red, and 110 cents for white. Limited sales old corn at 56 a 57 cents for white, and 51 a 53 cents for yellow; very little of any kind in market. Oats \$1 a 33 cents. Rye 55 a 56 cents. Noing doing in whiskey.

Stocks steady—prices unchanged. Plour very quiet, wismall sales at \$5 for shipping brands. Rye flour and comeal unchanged. Grain without change, except cowhich has slightly declined; white fit cents, and yellow cents. No change in provisions. Sugars firm—sales New Orleans at 5 a 6 cents. Medisses 25 cents. Cour inactive, and prices depressed. Whiskey 25 cents in hid and bbls.

New Orleans, Nov. 18.—It is now ascertained that about two hundred lives were lost by the explosion of the dearner Louisians.

Since the receipt of the America's news the cotton market is quiet. Sales yesterday of small lots at 2 cent per lb. decline. The market, however, is unsettled.

decline. The market, however, is unsettled.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19—p. m.

The steamship Eudora, from New York for Sau Francisco, sprong a leak when two days out. The captai made for the nearest land, and succeeded in reaching Ludam's beach on Friday night, where the cargo was discharged by the surf-boats.

No.hing further has been heard of the ship Tuscarora which ran ashore some days ago. It is believed she will be totally lost. The passengers (nearly 500) arrived her this morning in the steamboat.

The steamer which left Charleston on Wadnesday last has not yet arrived. She was seen anchored off Cape Haiteras on Friday evening. Her arrival is anxiously lookedor.

PLENDID FURNITURE OF A PRIVATE PAR CLINING HOUSEKEEPING.—On Tuesday mornis in, at 10 o'clock, we shall sell the entire furniture an ects at the residence of the lats John Voorhees, deces

th side of E street, between this and 10th, consisting one superior seven-octare Chickering plane, with ease, cost recently, \$500; plane stool.

Mahogany softs and carved sathogany parior chaid Do marble-top pier sideboard, mirror front Do do centre table.

Do dining tables:

Gilt frame mirror, French plate; mahogany reckontomans, pointings, and engravings, Candelabras Mantel vases and flowers, solar and astral lamps Window curains and cornices, Venetian binds. Turkey, three ply, and ingrain carpets Venetian, passage and dair carpets.

High-poot maple bedetends, with chints curtains.